

REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration of this application, in light of the following discussion and in view of the present amendment, is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 6, 11 and 25 are amended. Claims 1-39 are pending in the application.

I. Objection to the Drawings

In the Office Action, at page 2, the drawings were objected to. The claims as stated are directed to a display device and a method of checking a signal input in a display device. The display device includes a signal checking unit and a signal changing unit which are used to check the abnormality of the input signal and change the signal if the checked input signal is abnormal. Independent claims 1, 6, 11 and 25 do not recite "input signal is abnormal" as an element. Instead, claims 1 and 11 recite the features of "a signal checking unit" and "a signal changing unit", which are shown in Fig. 1 and discussed at paragraph 0012, lines 1-8, paragraph 0015, lines 3-17 and paragraph 0016, lines 5-7, in which the signal checking unit and the signal changing unit check whether the signals are normal or abnormal and the signal changing unit moves from a signal to be checked to a new signal.

Claims 6 and 25 recite the features of "checking whether the identified input signal is abnormal" and "switching from the checked input signal to a next input signal to be checked so that whether the next input signal is abnormal is checked", which are operations shown in Figs. 2 and 6 and discussed at paragraph 0015, lines 3-17, paragraph 0017, lines 1-5 and paragraph 0022, lines 16-21.

Thus, as the elements of "a signal checking unit" and "a signal changing unit" are both disclosed in the Figures, and as "checking whether the identified input signal is abnormal" and "switching from the checked input signal to a next input signal to be checked so that whether the next input signal is abnormal is checked" are disclosed in the Figures, it is unnecessary to physically show an input signal being abnormal. Therefore, it is respectfully requested that the objection to the drawings is withdrawn.

II. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112

Applicants are appreciative of the indication by the Examiner, as of the phone interview conducted September 13, 2006 and a follow-up on September 14, 2006, that the 35 U.S.C. § 112, 2nd paragraph rejection would be traversed, if provided with a more detailed explanation of paragraph 0015 of the present specification and of how the abnormality of the input signal is determined.

In the Office Action, at page 3, claims 1-39 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, 2nd paragraph as being indefinite. Page 4, paragraph 0015 of the present specification clarifies that the signal checking unit 115 checks whether the signals are abnormal. The present specification further recites that, "[i]n other words, in operation 231, the signal checking unit 115 checks whether H-sync and V-sync patterns of a D-sub analog signal are abnormal, e.g., whether one of the H-sync and V-sync patterns is not input or one of the input H-sync and V-sync patterns is abnormal..." The specification further discusses that the H-sync and V-sync patterns of a DVI signal are checked for abnormality, the H-sync and V-sync patterns of a VIDEO signal are checked for abnormality, and that the H-sync and V-sync patterns of a TV signal are checked for abnormality. Thus, the present specification clearly clarifies that the signal abnormality is determined based on a check of 1) whether one of the H-sync and V-sync patterns is not input or 2) whether one of the H-sync and V-sync patterns is abnormal. Therefore, the signal checking unit is able to check for whether a signal is abnormal by checking the H-sync and V-sync patterns and whether one of the H-sync and V-sync patterns is not input.

Accordingly, withdrawal of the § 112, 2nd paragraph rejection is respectfully requested.

III. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102

In the Office Action, at page 4, numbered paragraph 5, claims 1, 6, 11 and 25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 4,507,683 to Griesshaber. This rejection is respectfully traversed because Griesshaber does not discuss or suggest:

a signal changing unit that switches from the checked input signal to a next input signal to be checked so that the signal checking unit checks whether the next input signal is abnormal, if the identified input signal is determined to be abnormal [claim 1];

switching from the checked input signal to a next input signal to be checked so that whether the next input signal is abnormal is checked, if the input signal is checked and is determined to be abnormal [claim 6];

as recited in amended independent claims 1 and 6, and Greisshaber does not discuss or suggest:

checking whether the identified input signal is abnormal or normal;
and

switching from the checked input signal to check a next input signal so that the signal checking unit checks whether the next input signal is abnormal;

wherein if the checked input signal is normal, the signal continues being displayed by the display device and if the checked input

signal is abnormal, the signal stops being displayed by the display device,

as recited in amended independent claim 11 and similarly in amended independent claim 25.

As a non-limiting example, the present invention as set forth in claims 1-39, for example, is directed to a display device or a method of checking a signal input to a display device. The display device includes an identifying unit that receives the input signal and identifies the type of the signal. A signal checking unit checks whether the input signal is abnormal or normal and a signal changing unit switches from the checked input signal to a next input signal to be checked for abnormality if it is determined that the identified input signal is abnormal. If the checked input signal is normal, the signal continues being displayed by the display device, and if the input signal is determined to be abnormal, the signal stops being displayed by the display device.

Griesshaber merely discusses a camera status and diagnostics display system in which an operator is provided with a continuous display on a single monitor of the status of each camera in a multi-camera system during an automatic setup procedure. The continuous display for each camera is shown and any misregistration of the cameras may be ascertained. Griesshaber merely shows the status and diagnostic condition of the processed cameras continuously displayed on the monitor. While Griesshaber does discuss displaying the status of processed cameras, Griesshaber does not discuss or suggest a display device that includes "switch[ing] from the checked identified input signal to a next input signal to be checked so that the signal checking units checks whether the next input signal is abnormal, if the identified input signal [that is checked for abnormality] is determined to be abnormal," as recited in amended independent claims 1 and 6. Griesshaber does not discuss or suggest that a determination is made as to whether or not the input signal is abnormal and switching from the checked input signal to a next input signal to be checked occurs if the identified input signal is determined to be abnormal, as recited in claims 1 and 6.

Further, Greisshaber is silent as to displaying or not displaying a checked input signal based on whether the checked input signal is normal or abnormal. The status of the cameras is displayed, but there is no discussion in Greisshaber of continuing displaying the checked input signal if the input signal or normal, but stopping displaying the input signal if the signal is abnormal.

Therefore, as Greisshaber does not discuss or suggest "a signal changing unit that switches from the checked input signal to a next input signal to be checked so that the signal checking unit checks whether the next input signal is abnormal, if the identified input signal is determined to be abnormal," as recited in amended independent claim 1, does not discuss or

suggest "switching from the checked input signal to a next input signal to be checked so that whether the next input signal is abnormal is checked, if the input signal is checked and is determined to be abnormal," as recited in amended independent claim 6, and does not discuss or suggest "checking whether the identified input signal is abnormal or normal; and switching from the checked input signal to check a next input signal so that the signal checking unit checks whether the next input signal is abnormal; wherein if the checked input signal is normal, the signal continues being displayed by the display device and if the checked input signal is abnormal, the signal stops being displayed by the display device," as recited in amended independent claim 11 and similarly in amended independent claim 25, claims 1, 6, 11 and 25 patentably distinguish over the reference relied upon. Accordingly, withdrawal of the section 102(b) rejection is respectfully requested.

Conclusion

In accordance with the foregoing, the specification and claims 1, 6, 11 and 25 have been amended. Claims 1-38 are pending and under consideration.

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

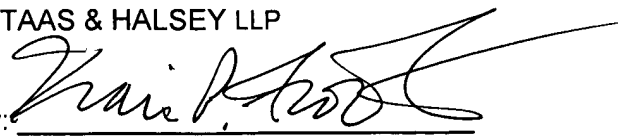
Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

STAAS & HALSEY LLP

Date: 9/14/06

By: 
Kari P. Footland
Registration No. 55,187

1201 New York Avenue, NW, 7th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone: (202) 434-1500
Facsimile: (202) 434-1501